BEOADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING (Mr. Moore's Benedt) - LOVE CHASE - LOAN
F & LOVES. Miss Julia Dean, Miss Louille Western THIS EVENING COLUMBIS RECONSTRUCTED-A GENTLE MAN PROBE INCLUMENT BEOGREGOUS.

THIS EVENING-NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Miss Kate Reign BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—BOREAS, OR THE GIANT OF ST. MICHAELS
THE CARDO FAMILY.

Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—LITTLE BOY BLUE—SWISS COTTAGETHERE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING-TIME TRIES ALL - STAGE-STRUCK
ALLOR-CURIOSITIES OF NATURE AND ART.

THIS EVENING-THEO, THOMAS'S POPULAR GARDEN CON-GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTEBLS.
THIS EVENING-NEW ACTS, SONGS, DANCES,

THIS EVENING - THE GEORGIA SLAVE TROUPE OF MIN

Business Motices.

CHICKERING & SONS' AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS. In addition to THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, the Emperor Narouson, in person, accompanied the prescutation with

the decoration of THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Plano fortes, all of which were exactly alike, and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unamimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE INCERTAL COMMISSION placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

No. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES

awarded prise medals at ESPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. WORLD'S FAIR WORLD'S FAIR.....

Manufactured only by HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. PARREC. HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.

Henning & Co., Chicago. HRRRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

WARM WEATHER AND ITS EFFECTS. Many people, especially ladies, complain at this season of the year of cheral weakness and debility. The use of Sprane's Port Guapa Wins events this. The wine has a most wonderful effect in giving strength elgor, and tone to the whole system; it is extensively used by ladies

parsing or about to nurse infants.

Parties from London and Paris order it, appreciating it above French writes. It is said to be unsurpassed for Summer complaints and for weakly persons. Druggists have obtained some direct from Mr. Spect. The price is low for so excellent a wine, and every family should have a hettle in the house,—[Philadelphia Press. Principal Office No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

TON FIRE INSTITUTE OR. WHENE'ER I TAKE MY WALKS ABROAD, how many poor, minerable Dyspeptic people I see, who would be healthy, and roof, and happy if they took Plantation Bitters, that paragon of preparaloss for giving tone to the atomach, energy to the torpid liver, a joy to the nervous system, and strength to the muscles. It is an admirable re-generator of anture's wasted or neglected functional powers in either man or woman. It gently excites and pleasantly soothes. With a bottle of, every man may be his own physicisn. MAUROLIA WATER-A delightful tollet article-superior to Cologue,

and at half the price. PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

A SQUARE STATEMENT.

WEED SEWING BLACKING UP awarded to FABILY SEWING-MACHINEZ. New-York, No. 613 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE HOME MARTHER COMPANY, No. 659 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867. OFFICIAL.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867. Advices just received by mail enable us to aunounce positively that the only gold medal for American Sewing Machines was awarded to Ettat Hows, ir., as the manufacturer of the best sewing marbine that was exthird. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the cite, and Mr. Howe received the additional award of the Cross of the

WHERLER & WILSON.

"Cooperatour Rinas Howe, jr., "Wheeler & Wilson, pour is mapresenteur de la machine à coudre, chius a boutonnière. Messettle
fredacille d'or."

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Hosos as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. Ettas Hows. jr., fabricans de machines à condre, exposant," which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. Ettas Hows. jr., maker of sewing machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Whouler & Wilson was for a "Buttonbole-Machine," and not for the Sewing-Machine. METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

EDWIN A. BROOKS, Agent,
Importer and manufacturer of
Ladien's Genty's Missens', Bone's and Children's
BOOTS, SHOES, Bone's and Children's
BOOTS, SHOES, AND GATTERS.
No. 575 Breadway, opposite Metropolitis Hotel,
New York.
Reconstruction of all who desire clean street, it now in operated worth the attention of all who desire clean street, it now in operated worth the attention of all who desire clean street, it now in operated by the street of the country of the count

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. The public will please take notice that, nothwithstanding the after-liesments and show cards put forth by other sewing-machine companies, we may use Highest Preside—The over Gold Medal.—gives to American Sewing-Machines at the Paris Exposition of 1867. THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,

No. 699 Broadway, N. T. THE HIGHEST PRIZE awarded to any Sewing-

hise at the Paris Exposition, to wit: The First Silver Medal PLORENCE.

The best Family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway THE HOWE MACHINE Co.'s Lock-Stitch SEW-MAGNIMES. Etias Hows, ir., (original inventor of the Sewing Ma-

Kilaptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

No. 456 Broadway, New-York. WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE .- "Its WEED SEWING-MACHINES-THE NEW MODEL Worthy of attention. Salutroom, No. 613 Broadway. WHERER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEW-

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEW-

EUREKA BRICK MACHINE. THE ONLY TRULT RELIABLE BRICK MACHINE IN AMERICA. Nine bands and one pair of homes easily make 3,000 bricks per hour, or 4,220 by steam power. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for a tircular ARRAN REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

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Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.—First
quality hair dry age hair dyeing. All shades, at Batchelor, 16 Bonder.

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ulardared Wholessle and patall; also applied at No. 6 actor Hours.

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bord; harmiess, reliable, instantaneous, parfect. At all Druggists.

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The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists. be best and chespest article. Sold by all Druggista.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP eradicates, foot because, all Emprise Dismans of the SKIM. For sale by all drugAMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Sold Kycrrwhere. THE LAUNDRY. Concarn & Co. pot up for use of families a perfectly pure an openincal Laurence Noar, out in pieces to facilitate draing, and for inventioned in use. It war to last of all direct class Famile Crocers, of the Manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 56 Johnst., Nos. STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPIL.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION. STRINWAY & SOME beg to announce most positively that they have been awarded THE PRIST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS. This modal being distinctly classified first in order of merit, and place at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY. This final verdict of the only tribunul determining the rank of the

awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris the French National Society of Pine Aria, and the acknowledged highest negical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and com-parison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition,

STEINWAY A SONS THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL For greatest superiority and notelly of construction in Pianox."
Warerooms, first Coor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 Kawr

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1867.

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("Mark Twain") with the Mediterranean Excursion, the Trial of Surratt, letters from our special correspondents at Galveston and Richmond, and the Money Article appear on the second page; the Markets on the third page; Scientific Items on the sixth page, and Court Reports on the seventh page.

Only sixty-seven members of the Convention being present yesterday to answer to their names, no business was transacted.

In the Surratt trial yesterday Mr. Carrington's argument for the prosecution occupied the day and was not concluded at the adjournment.

The numerous appointments by the President, and rejections by the Senate, of persons to fill the official chair of Idaho Territory, have given rise to a complicated question under the Tenure of Office bill.

Our latest Mexican advices from Brownsville state that the Imperialist generals who have not already been shot, will be sent to their respective States for trial. All the Imperial prefects and their secretaries will be exiled for six years. We are glad to find that at least no more executions are recorded. PARTIE L

The reports from Tennessee grow in import ance as the day of election draws near. In Memphis there is danger of a conflict of authority between the Sheriff of the county and the Mayor, the latter claiming to be acting in concert with the Federal Commander. Gen. keep order in the large cities. ACRES AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

A desperate state of affairs is reported from Texas. The north-eastern counties of the State are represented as in a state of complete slavery to a band of lawless ruffians whose chief delight is to maltreat and murder the freedmen. The Unionists are reported as cowed into inaction and the civil officers are at the mercy of the cut-throats. A cavalry company has been ordered into the vicinity of these outrages, but, if the case is as bad as reported, a single company will not insure quiet to the persecuted citizens.

The Paris Moniteur of yesterday morning again declares that the war rumors prevailing in some European countries, especially among commercial men, are without foundation. This statement of the Monitcur agrees well with the late speech of M. Rouher in the Legislative body, in which he assured the representatives of the people that France had no longer any objection to the consummation of a German union. If the French Government sincerely adheres to this policy, it will find it easy to remain on good terms with Prussia.

A few weeks ago we mentioned a memorial to the Viceroy of Egypt by the French Abolition party, and the reply of the Viceroy in which he expressed his wish to suppress the slave trade, but at the same time complained that it was European traders who chiefly continued it. This charge of the Viceroy has called out a letter from John Petherick, late British Consul for the Soudan, in which not only the charges brought by the Viceroy against Europeans are denied, but the Viceroy accused of being himself the great slave trader.

Our Italian correspondence in this morning's issue give very interesting information on the state of parties in the Italian Parliament and on their relation to the great question of religious liberty. The present Prime Minister, Ratazzi, is not as unconditional a champion of the complete separation between Church and State as his predecessor Ricasoli, but he also is willing to give liberty to the Church whenever the Church is ready to abandon all her prerogatives. The majority of the Chamber still holds to the old European views that the

selves, and not depend upon others for advancement. Those gentlemen who talk to the colored men about the confiscation of Rebel property, and its distribution among the negroes, excite hopes which are likely to be disappointed. The freedmen must raise themselves; they must work now, and not depend upon vague promises of future aid. As Mr. Speed says, there is little more that can be done for the freedmen; we have given them all the rights and privileges we ourselves possess, and the opportunity is for them to use. "Cultivate all the virtues which ennoble man," says Mr. Speed; "be honest, industrious, sober; educate "yourselves, make money and learn to keep it; "own your own homes; identify yourselves as good citizens with the communities in which 'you' may live; in all your dealings with your fellow man do as you would be done by, and learn to respect yourselves that others may 'respect you." To this we would add one golden rule-for one man who becomes rich by the confiscation of the property of others, a thousand will remain poor. No sensible freedman who desires independence will hesitate to work for it.

PRESIDENT-MAKING BY GUESS.

Fifteen months hence the People of the United States will be called to elect their President and Vice-President for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1869 -almost two years hence. Meantime, we have to deal with the great and difficult problem of the restoration of ten States, still but partially solved; we have to reconcile local self-government with the permanent sway of Nationality and Loyalty; we have an immense National Debt to care for, clamors for the repeal of the Cotton and other taxes to consider, and the ever-present perils of an Irredeemable Paper Currency to guard against, and, if possible, overcome. These problems may well tax the best resources of statesmanship, and ought to secure general attention. In full view of their imminence, a few politicians by trade are intent on opening the Presidential canvass, bringing forward Gen. Grant as their candidate.

We neither affirm nor deny the fitness of this choice. There are features of Gen. Grant's character which incline us to regard him with favor, especially his magnanimity toward the ex-Rebels. Time may prove that he is the man for the place; but that question cannot now be determined. We need to understand more clearly the issues on which that election is to turn, and the views of the rival candidates relative thereto.

The people are not in the mood for trying any grab-bag experiments. They will insist on having a President who fully knows his own mind with regard to the political situation, and who has not essentially another mind from theirs. They have once or twice taken candidates on trust, and have not been encouraged to repeat the venture. And, when they see that Gen. Grant's name is the Shibboleth of a number of the most discredited of the campfollowers and shoddy-patriots of the late war, who barked at the heels of the sorely beset Republic whenever it was constrained to take a step forward in the course which led through Emancipation to triumph, they will be more strenuous in their demands for light than if the General were not cursed by such backers.

Many things are forgiven to a party which has not outlived its ideas and its work; but one thing is never forgiven, and that is distrust of the correctness and value of its own principles. The Whig party was badly beaten in the defeat of Clay by Polk in 1844-sorely to its own amazement and grief; yet its vitality was so little impaired that it elected the next House of Representatives and the next Governor of New-York. Four years later, it succeeded with Gen. Taylor, but lost the Thomas reports that he has troops enough to House of Representatives chosen along with im, was beaten out of sight in the next one, and never recovered its vitality. And the reason was, that in its contest for Mr. Clay's election it boldly proclaimed and defended its convictions, asking a verdict thereon; while in that for Gen. Taylor's it rather concealed and evaded a distinct issue of principle, trusting for success to factitious appeals and clap-trap instrumentalities.

Let us repeat, to repel misrepresentation, that we do not call in question the fitness of choosing Gen. Grant as the Republican candidate for President. We will consider that point in due time. What we do say, is that the Republican candidates must represent and embody Republican principles, and be neither afraid, nor ashamed to avow his faith in them and his willingness to stand or fall by them. His personal qualities and popularity are important considerations, but his fearless, explicit devotion to Republican ideas is a primary and essential requisite.

MR. ASHLEY'S ZEAL FOR IMPEACHMENT. President Johnson, in the course of a recent talk with a correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial, gave the following account of the origin of the zeal wherewith the Hon. J. M.

Ashley of Ohio presses his impeachment:

"Referring to the member from Toledo, and replying to a question as to what was the prime cause of that gentleman's anger toward the Administration, Mr. Johnson related the following interesting circumstance: Soon after my accession—I think it was the day after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, not much later, at all events—Mr. Ashley called on me and said that he had made a bargain with Mr. Anson Herrick of New-York, a Demogration member of the XXXVIIIth Congress, that if he would vote for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, he (Ashley) would get the appointment of Internal Revenue Collector for his (Herrick's) brother. Ashley said Herrick had performed his part of the bargain, and now he must have the Collectorship for his brother, according to agreement. He seemed to be very domineering, just as if he had a right to say what he wanted, and have it done forthwith. "Well," said I, "I don't know about that. I am glad the amendment was passed by Congress, because there seem to be some doubts as to the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation, and this will settle the question in the right way. I don't know whether I am to take the Presidency cum onere, as they say when you buy a farm—with all the impediments. I Indorse, and shall carry out the measures and policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration, but I can't be a party to any such bargain with Mr. Herrick's brother is recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury as a competent person to fill it, I will make the appointment. But I won't turn anybody else out, or appoint an incompetent man, to pay for a vote in Congress. Ashley got very much vexed at this, and went of in a great rage. Herrick's brother was appointed, but not until he had been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury as a competent man, to pay for a vote in Congress. Ashley got very much vexed at this, and went of in a great rage. Herrick's brother was appointed, but not until he had been recommended through the proper channels. Charles A. D Ashley of Ohio presses his impeachment:

other hands. None will be so fit for the change as they who know all the details. A whole year is required to plant, work, pick, gin, and market cotton. It is not possible to raise it at old prices, and it is likely that the planters will be glad to be relieved from the cares, vexations, and new duties attending its culture. Their success, this year, in raising grain will give their thoughts a new direction. Perhaps within ten years they who grow cotton will do so on their own land; they will not grow full crops on other people's. The old planter will be content to be a general farmer, and he will be happier and wiser.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANVASS. Pennsylvania in October next is to elect

Chief-Justice of her Supreme Court, and a deep interest is properly taken in the result. The Republicans have nominated Henry W. Williams, and the Democrats George Sharswood, and these gentlemen are both distinguished lawyers, who command the respect of their political opponents, and are supported with more than usual earnestness by their friends. But there is danger that the canvass will drift into a contest unworthy of the true issues before the people. We cannot indorse the address of the Republican State Committee, in which Judge Sharswood is attacked with more zeal than discretion. He is denounced as the orator of a States Rights celebration, held in the dark ages of 1834, as if an act of 30 years ago could have vital meaning now. The very toasts offered by others at the dinner in 1834 are quoted to show that Judge Sharswood is not fit for the office of Chief-Justice, and the editorials of obscure Democratic papers are copied in capital letters, as proof of his sympathy with the Rebellion. The case of Bovie agt. Trott, in which Judge Sharswood decided against the Constitutional power of Congress to make paper money, is also advanced as an argument against his election-a purely legal decision, which, whether right or wrong, was made solely upon Judge Sharswood's understanding of the law. We submit that this is not the way in which

officers. Such a canvass should be conducted upon the highest ground possible in party rivalry, and especial care should be taken not to drag in the dirt the ermine of justice. The formal decisions of eminent judges upon points of law ought not to be bandied about in appeals to popular passion. The purity and honor of the Judiciary are more than party triumph. If the decisions of a Court are to be the subject of party strife, and debated in stump speeches, we may bid farewell to an independent and fearless Judiciary. Hold the Judge accountable to a political party for his construction of the law, and we inevitably tempt him to sacrifice his integrity; to become that meanest of all creatures-a sworn minister of justice, obedient to the dictates of politicians. It is precisely this tendency which we fear the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvane unconsciously encourage, and we would bid them take warning by the wretched and degraded reputation of the Judiciary of this City, in which the Courts have become the mere tools of political clubs. Pennsylvania surely does not wish the time to come when Judges like Cardozo, elected in the interest of the runsellers, shall fill the highest seats of the law. All that the Committee say of Judge Williams we thoroughly indorse; he is in every respect deserving of the great

Pennsylvania should elect her chief judicial

office of Chief-Justice of the State, and it is his election that we desire. With the politics of Judge Sharswood we differ, and would have the Pennsylvania Republicans oppose him on political grounds, but on those only. We would have Justice kept sacred, and would never willingly see Judges, sworn to honestly administer the law, held responsible for their decisions by either of the political parties. THE INGRAHAM WILL. We have no desire to discourage the reasonable anticipations of the Ingraham Family,

which recently met in this City to take measures for obtaining possession of the City of Leads ip England, or at least of so much of it as shall be worth \$100,000,000. Indeed, they scem to be so enthusiastically hopeful, and their case upon paper, as drawn up by themselves, such an extremely good one, that to damp their ardor is probably impossible. If it were not for this, we might prescribe a careful reading of "Bleak House," to be followed by "Ten Thousand a Year." Poor Miss Flyte had "documents" in her wallet; Mr. Crooke had "documents" in his paper-heap; Mr. Titmouse had "documents' of great antiquity carefully prepared under the subtle eye of Lawyer Quirk. The Ingraham Family are not precisely in so fortunate a position. They have no "documents," but they know where they are to be had for a consideration. Two centuries ago one Joseph Wilson of Yorkshire made a will, devising to Sarah Cowell, his grand-daughter in America (Ingraham by marriage), lands upon which Leeds now stands. The Ingraham Family claim under her-a very numerous family, it would appear-with so many ramifications, that, if the decision should be in favor of the descent, there will probably be a hundred suits about the distribution. But, in the very beginning, there are suspicious circumstances, with just the faintest aroma of swindling about them. The much-desired will of the old original Joseph has been hunted for by eager and hungry heirs for more than sixty years. Now it was in the possession of Lord Erskine. Now it was held by Lord Erskine's son, it having been confided to the firstnamed lawyer by one Solomon graham. Presto, it is in America, and last January it is found, but alas! it is in the hands of "two lawyers," who demand "ten thousand 'dollars and a tenth of the property" as the condition of its surrender! This the Ingraham Committee declines to pay; but it finally does agree to pay "twenty thousand dollars in "money and thirty thousand dollars of the In-'graham Association scrip," but with a wisdom

treat the "two lawyers" to a course of Chancery proceedings which would soon bring them to their marrow bones. We would harrass them with bills and subpenas, and discoveries and commitments; we would bring a great variety of actions against them in the Common Law Courts: we would, if necessary, indict them for larceny; we would try trover; we would resort to replevin; we would attach all the property in their possession, will included; we would have them sent to jail upon an average once a week; we would have that 'document" out of them, or know the reason why from the august lips of the Chief-Justice of the United States himself. This is the way in which we should spend our money, because in this way we should soonest find out whether the "two lawyers" really had or not a testament which they themselves believed to be genuine. If it turned upon production to be a fabrication, palpably and unmistakably a forgery, then we should not be at the expense of proving it. If it were prima facie genuine, then we could go to probate with it with a tolerably light heart, leaving the "two lawyers" to pay their own costs, and a portion of ours into the bargain.

The report of the Committee made at the late meeting seems to have been of a nature altogether too satisfactory. As soon as the "two lawyers" have been bribed to disgorge the "document," all difficulties, it is assumed, will have been surmounted, and the flourishing City of Leeds will change owners at once. It seems to have been unaccountably forgotten that there are lawyers in England as well as lawyers in America; and that tenants who have held lands for two centuries generally get a title not easily to be disturbed. It is not a peculiarity of English practice to take wills for granted; they must be proved, as several hunddred volumes of ecclesiastical and consistory reports sufficiently attest; and if anybody thinks it easy to prove a will two hundred years old, to the satisfaction of Doctors' Commons, we recommend him, if he has money to spare, to try the experiment. He will find that faith in the "two lawyers" who discover an instrument just when it is wanted, might not be so large upon the other side of the Atlantic as it appears to be upon this. Time makes strong titles. Possession is nine points of the law. The men who are receiving the rents of the Leeds properties might not be disposed to surrender at discretion; and there would be two hundred instead of two lawyers to deal with, and perhaps even the whole House of Lords.

It will be seen that while we have pointed out the difficulties of their realization, we have offered no opinion on the validity of these remarkable claims. Even if we desired to do so we have no trustworthy data from which to make up our minds; but we confess that our suspicions of the "two lawyers" with a will for sale cheap are somewhat grave. It would be strange if there were not heirs-at-law or devisces in this country entitled to estates long n abeyance in England. When we consider the heart-ache, the hope deferred, and the disappointment, we could wish that it were otherwise. We have known more than one man runed by trusting to these fallacious dreams of wealth to be had without labor, of riches to be acquired by good fortune, of estates to be secured by some extraordinary chance. In too many cases (we say nothing of the present) some rogue is the moving master-spirit of the brilliant vision, and poor men are made poorer in the effort to grasp an unearned and unmerited opulence. We could mention a gentleman, long since deceased himself one of the ablest legal writers in America, and whose works are of authority in the courts, whose whole life was embittered by the dream of a great English inheritance. Fortunately he knew to regret the lacuna in the evidence which kept him from rank and from riches. We wish that all expectants might prove either more fortunate or as wise as he.

MR. HARRIS ON THE RAMPAGE.

The Hon. Benj. G. Harris of Maryland, in his recent letter of advice to the Constitutional Convention of his State, seems to have just awakened from a Rip Van Winkle slumber. He rubs his eyes, asserts that Slavery still exists, and protests against the provision that it shall not exist in the State: "The theft of property does not destroy the title of the owner." He objects with equal zeal to the admission of colored men as witnesses in cases in which white men are parties, and avows that it is better that guilty whites should escape than that a negro should be allowed to convict him. Mr. Harris thinks that "we" have lived very comfortably without this improvement, and asks why should it be adopted now? It does not occur to him that the negroes lived very uncomfortably without it. Against these provisions he protests, warning the Convention that such a Constitution will be rejected by the people. Beside this special criticism, his letter gives a number of reasons for the weakness and decline of the Democratic party, the first of which is the want of faithful leaders. "While in their hearts these leaders did not wish, as their constituents know the success of the North in their nefarious and unjustifiable war upon the South, they yet discovered wonderful policy in pretending to wish it." Mr. Harris shrewdly discovers that the Democracy were disgusted with even a pretense of loyalty, and that the only way to rally them is to throw off all disguise. He goes for sudden and sharp remedies, sweeping concessions to the injured Rebels, and predicts, if this is not done, that vengeance will make all things even. "The insults and oppression of tyrants," "the tyrant and the robber," "the Radical wretches," are the favorite phrases of Mr. Harris, who finally declares the Act of Reconstruction to be "the mere devilment of a few cowardly tyrants."

Men who talk in this way are generally themselves cowards, and Mr. Harris, with all This statement will doubtless elicit a response over religious affairs.

Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington correspondence of the State of the Stat his tremendous bounce, is careful to be indefi-

the duties assumed by the Board of Audit under the act of March last, rightfully belong to the Board of Supervisors, and that all acts of the former Board in the settlement of accounts must be void and unlawful. Upon the affidavit and complaint Judge Barnard orders that the members of the Board of Audit shall refrain from meeting or auditing any claims until the case shall have been heard upon Monday next.

The Cincinnati Commercial bas a letter from a Washington correspondent who has had "A Talk with the President," wherefrom we extract the following elucidation of a point which

has excited some curiosity: has excited some curiosity:

"On the subject of Greeley's nomination as Minister to Austria, Mr. Johnson said he had seen it stated that this was an idea of Seward's to get Greeley out of the country. Greeley and Weed and Seward have been quarreling for some time, 'as,' he, 'and I have heard it said that Seward got this appointment to put Greeley out of the way. There is not a word of truth in that. The State Department didn't suggest Greeley's name at all. We agreed upon a list of appointments in Cabinet on Friday, and I sent Greeley's name to the Semate without its coming through the State Department in the regular way. His appointment was not suggested to me by anybody. They had objected to Raymond. I was anxious to see the place filled, and I wanted a man who was honest and capable to put there. wanted a man who was honest and capable to put there. I picked out Greeley, because I thought he would sust, and I didn't think the Senate would throw him overboard. Greeley has queer notions about some things; he has his freaks and his whims; and he has not been very friendly to me, but I have always thought him an honest man. So I thought I'd send him in, and I did so without consulting anybody. But it seems they have some objection to him too. Meantime, the mission is vacant; but the fault of the vacancy is not miss. I have done my duty fault of the vacancy is not mine. I have done my duty

-We had, on the first intimation of this matter, confidently assured the public that Gov. Seward can have had nothing to do with it.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

Sir: As grave doubts have been expressed by some of the most eminent jurists in this community as to the power of the Legislature to create a Board of Audi to adjudicate upon claims against the Oity and the County of New-York, and also as to whether Judge Woodruff declining to act created within the purview of the law a vacancy in the Board of Audit which the Governor had the power to fill, the Citizens' Association, is order to avoid expensive litigation to our tax-payers and private litigants, has commenced actions to restrain the Board of Audit from proceeding with the hearing and auditing of such claims until all legal objections to its powers have been passed upon by the Courts.

If this Board be unconstitutional or illegally constituted, its judgments would be void; but the effect would probably be that all of its judgments against the city would be paid, while those in its favor would be further contested in the Courts of Law by the unsuccessful laimants, and thus the city and county might have everything to lose and nothing to gain by the action of the Board of Audit. Very respectfully, RICHARD M. HENRY.

Attorney Citioens' Association The Citizens' Association of New-York, Office No. 813 Broadway, July 27, 1867.

OBITUARY.

DR. CHARLES ANTHON.

Charles Anthon, LL. D., a distinguished American classical scholar and teacher, died at his residence, No. 12 East Thirty-seventh-st., in thus city, yester day morning, in the 70th year of his age. His father, Dr. G. C. Authon, was by birth a German, and rose to the rank of Surgeon-General in the British army, in which be appears to have served during the greater part of the old Angle-French war. Ere resigning his commission, he had married the orphan daughter of a Freuch officer, by whom he had numerous children. Charles, the fourth of his sons, was born in New-York in 1797, and was educated at Columbia College, where he graduated with honor in 1815. On leaving college, he commenced the study of the law in the office of his brother, Mr. Jeha law in the office of his distinct to the bar Anthon, and in 1819 was admitted to the bar. of the Supreme Court. The study of the did not wean him from the study of the classics, in which his proficiency became so great that at the early age of 2 he was appointed adjunct professor of languages in his alma mater. In 1830 he was made rector of the grammar school attached to the College, and in 1835, on the real nation of Prof. Moore, he was placed at the head of the classical department of that institution. As an instructor of youth Dr. Anthon had few superiors. His deportment to his pupils was uniformly kind and indulgent, and when appointed rector of the grammar school be conferred on the Public schools of his native city six free scholarships. Dr. A. was an early riser, and an indefall gable worker. In 1822 he produced a new and most value well where to stop, although he could not cease ble edition of Lempriere's classical dictionary; in 1830, large edition of the odes of Horace, with copious a and a learned commentary, and, despite his incessarian academical labors, he also found icisure to revise and prepare for publication some 50 volumes of freek and Latin authors, all of which have been republished a Europe.

JUDGE BRICE J. GOLDSBOROUGH. The Hon. Brice J. Goldsborough, one of the Judges of the Maryland Court of Appeals, died at the mansion, near Cambridge, Md., on Tuesday last, in his 64th year. Judge G. entered publication as a representation oth year. Judge G. entered publicitie as a representative of Dorchester County in the Maryland House of Desgates, in 1924, served two terms, was appointed Associated District Judge, and held this position until it was about the desired by the Constitution of 1851. He then resumed presented as a lawyer until 1961, when Gov. Hicks appointed him to fill a vacancy in the Court of Appeals, an office is which he was triumphantly elected at the next election succeeding the death of his predocessor. Judge Gelborough was an ardant and active Union man from the beginning to the end of the Rebellion.

THE DRAMA.

WALLACK'S THRATER-MISS LOTTA. Falstaff desired "a commodity of good names." The critic of Miss Lotta will naturally desire a commodity of good similes. To call her a canary bird is to come pretty nigh the fact. To call her a sunbeam is also to be accurate. But neither simile is quite definite. also to be accurate. But neither simile is quite definite. Miss Lotta is a merry little oreature, who, apparently, can no more help romping than a woodland brock can help murmuring as it flows, or a cataract can help sparkling in the sunshine. If we liken her to a kitten, that tries is pranks with everything, and is never weary, we shall not be far wrong. This sort of personality in always charming. Most people love the sunshine, and like to see the kitten at play; and, therefore, Miss Lotta is certain to win a certain favor and applause. But, apart from this vivacious personality, we find Miss Lotta's claims upon critical approbation to be somewhat slender. We cannot judge definitely, without seeing her in a series of characters; but, as Paul, in "The Pet of the Petticosts," and Leddy, in "Pamily Jars"—the characters that she assumed last evening at Wallack's Theater—she manifested no conspicuous talent as an actress. There was more real ability evinced in the first personation than in the last; but Miss Lotta's sudience, which was very large and very enthusiastic, manifested especial pleasure with the latter. In this there were suggestions of the concert hall. Miss Lotta performs skillfully upon the banjo, and is a good burlesque dancer. There is no doubt that she will achieve a popular success here, as she has done elsewhere; but there is a distinct difference between capitivating, that passive taste which easily applands and as easily forgets, and that critical Laste which, in the end, sets the sest of permanence upon success in art. We have great hopes of Miss Lotta, from what we have seen of her acting, but she can only take a really high position, by discarding the banjo and all that appertains to the concert-hall style of entertalnment, and pursuing nature. We cannot take leave of this subject, without saying that the great success of last evening, in point of dramatic art, was made by Mr. George Holland, who is at once a true humorist and an admirable artist. The pieces were excellently put upon the st Miss Lotta is a merry little creature, who, apparently, can

MR. MCCULLOCH AND ATTORNEY-GEN. STANBERY The following is from the Washington corres-

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